

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

GERANIUM YEOI Aedo & Muñoz Garm. (GERANIACEAE).—Del Norte Co., common, grassy roadbanks, Ocean View Drive near North Indian Road, N of Smith River mouth, 25 m, 19 Oct 2008, *Zika* 24223 (DAO, DAV, MA, NY, UC, US, WTU); common in ditches, Ocean View Drive near Eagle Crest development, 30 m, 3 Nov 2008, *Zika* 24271 (CAS, CHSC, GH, HSC, MA, MO, RSA, WTU); shady roadside thickets, Ocean View Drive 0.3 km N of Lopez Road, 10 m, 3 Nov 2008, *Zika* 24272 (MA, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Yeo's geranium is endemic to central Maderia in Macaronesia, where it is frequent in woodlands, on sunny slopes and along irrigation channels (Press et al. 1994. *Flora of Madiera*. The Natural History Museum, London). It appears in garden catalogs and older floras as *G. rubescens* Yeo (not *G. rubescens* Andrews). It undoubtedly was first introduced in northern California as a garden ornamental, although it is biennial and not perennial. A useful illustration and key can be found in Yeo (1997. *The European Garden Flora* 5:26–50). In its foliage and habit the species resembles a husky and large-flowered *G. robertianum* L., with petals 17–21 mm long. Duplicates were kindly verified by *Geranium* expert Carlos Aedo in Madrid, who writes that it is most similar to another Madeiran endemic that has escaped from cultivation in California, *G. palmatum* Cav. Dr. Aedo notes the two are most easily separated by the glandular indument, which is purple in *G. palmatum* and colorless with red tips in *G. yeoi*. They can also be separated by habit and stamen length.

Significance. This is the first report of *Geranium yeoi* as a wild plant in the flora of California and North America, according to Carlos Aedo (personal communication, MA Herbarium, Real Jardín Botánico). The species was present intermittently along several miles of roadsides, and should be sought elsewhere in the northern North Coast region of California, as well as in adjacent Oregon.

JUNCUS ANTHELATUS (Wiegand) R. E. Brooks (JUNCACEAE).—Sonoma Co., Pitkin Marsh, near Forestville, lower part of the Upper Marsh, in the open on marshy ground, 14 Jul 1951, *P. Rubtsoff* 472 (RSA); same site, 28 Jul 1951, *P. Rubtsoff* 564 (CAS, DS).

Previous knowledge. Kentucky rush is native to eastern North America (Brooks. 2000. *Juncus* subg. *Poiophylli*, in *Flora of North America* Editorial Committee, eds. *Flora of North America North of Mexico*. Vol. 22), and adventive in British Columbia. Wetland acreage has been severely reduced in this part of the Northern Outer Coast Ranges, but hosts a number of rare species with conservation issues. These wetland remnants should be surveyed for *Juncus anhelatus*, which may have been overlooked among the similar *J. tenuis* Willd., a California native that shares with it a tufted habit, green to reddish tepals, and 1–8 mm long acute or acuminate semi-translucent auricles at the base of the leaf blades (at least on spring and summer shoot growth). The two can be separated by the following key:

- 1a. Fruit <2.5 mm, <3/4 length of perianth; stem with 2–6 prominent wide pale ridges visible per side; flowers usually < internodes and scat-

tered in a diffuse inflorescence

- *Juncus anhelatus*
- 1b. Fruit >2.5 mm, >3/4 length of perianth; stem with 0–1 prominent wide pale ridges visible per side; flowers often > internodes and tending to be more clustered towards branch tips *Juncus tenuis*

Significance. First report for California.

JUNCUS PLANIFOLIUS R. Br. (JUNCACEAE).—Humboldt Co., common in damp sunny ditches, Route 101 near Exit 728 for Trinidad Beach, 110 m, 19 Oct 2008, *Zika* 24229 (CAS, CHSC, GH, HSC, MO, PRA, RSA, UC, UCR, WS, WTU).

Previous knowledge. New Zealand rush is indigenous to New Zealand, Australia, Chile, and the Juan Fernández Islands, and is reported naturalized in Hawaii, Ireland, and Oregon (Kirschner et al. 2002. *Juncus* subg. *Juncus* sect. *Graminifolii*, in *Species Plantarum: Flora of the World*, Vol. 7). In my experience it is a common weed in disturbed ground and on freshwater shores along the coast in southern Oregon. Naturalized populations in Oregon and California are unusually variable in habit. Plants a mere 1 cm tall can flower as an annual. Most plants appear to be cespitose perennials 20–50 cm tall, but careful excavation of some will reveal elongated rhizomes.

Significance. First report for California, and likely to be found elsewhere in the North Coast region.

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IDAHO

ALICIELLA (Gilia) *TRIODON* (Eastw.) Brand (POLEMONIACEAE).—Owyhee Co., southeast of Oreana about 9 km west of where Oreana cutoff road crosses Birch Creek and about 1 km southwest from there, in ashy barrens with *Eriogonum ochrocephalum*, *Tetradymia glabrata*, *Eriogonum salicornioides*, *Artemisia spinescens*, and *Atriplex confertifolia*, 42°52.110'N 117°17.147'W, 1130 m, 11 June 2006, *D. Mansfield* 06-42 (CIC).

Previous knowledge. Three-tooth gilia ranges from southern California across southern Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, to Colorado (J. M. Porter. 1998. *Aliso* 17:230–46; A. Day. 1993. *Gilia*, in J.C. Hickman, ed. *Jepson Manual*. University of California Press, Berkeley). Curtis Björk reported collecting this same species in this vicinity in 2005 (personal communication).

Significance. First report for Idaho.

PRENANTHELLA EXIGUA (A. Gray) Torr. (ASTERACEAE).—Owyhee Co., east of Oreana in gravelly soil with lacustrine subsoil with *Artemisia spinescens* and *Atriplex*, T5S R1E S11, 800 m, 21 June 1978, *R. Rosentreter s.n.* (CIC, UI; det. C. R. Björk, 2002); southeast of Oreana about 1/2 mi west of where Oreana cutoff road crosses Birch Creek, in ashy barrens with *Eriogonum ochrocephalum*, *Tetradymia glabrata*, *Eriogonum salicornioides*, *Artemisia spinescens* and *Atriplex confertifolia*, 42°58.843'N 116°18.978'W, NAD 83,